

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, gentle west winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 20; lowest, 7. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 181.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS, ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

POLICE ON TRAIL, ARNSTEIN WILL GIVE UP MONDAY

His Lawyer Says Accused Bond Plot Leader Is Not Far From New York.

NO BAIL CUT PROMISED

Fugitive Eluded Detectives by Few Hours in Cleveland and Toledo.

BIG BROKERS SUSPECTED

Said to Have Received \$1,000,000 Worth of Stolen Securities Lately.

Attorneys for "Nicky" Arnstein, alleged "master mind" in the \$5,000,000 bond theft plot, said last night that they expect to surrender their much sought client in the Court of General Sessions on Monday morning.

Assurances to this effect were given to John T. Dooley, Assistant District Attorney, after a long session in which Mr. Dooley is understood to have convinced the lawyers that it would be futile for Arnstein to continue his present game of dodging detectives.

The conference was attended by both of Arnstein's attorneys, William J. Fallon and Eugene F. McGee, as well as by Albert Bloch Unger, Assistant District Attorney, and James J. Gagan, detective sergeant of the police. The officials virtually held their cards on the table, showing the lawyers that every movement made by Arnstein for several days has been checked up, and that detectives have been drawing steadily nearer to him.

Mr. Fallon gave color to a report that Arnstein is not far from New York. He said on leaving the District Attorney's office at 8 o'clock that he was unaware of his client's whereabouts, but that he would be in direct communication with him within three hours.

Not Likely to Toledo Now.

Asked if they were inclined to credit a report that Arnstein is in Toledo, officials said: "He is probably nearer to New York than Toledo at present."

Mr. Fallon said that he would devote all of his time to-day and to-morrow to Arnstein's affairs. His efforts will be directed largely toward arranging for bail. Mr. Dooley has not received from his determination to ask that Arnstein's bond be fixed at \$100,000.

It was learned from official sources yesterday that a large and well known brokerage house in lower Broadway is under scrutiny because of its alleged connections with Arnstein's affairs. Reports have reached the District Attorney's office that this house has received within the last few months upward of a million dollars worth of stolen securities. It is known to have obtained a large sum of money from the sale of bonds stolen from the Erie Railroad, now awaiting trial under \$50,000 bail.

Saul S. Myers, attorney for the National Surety Company, said that he expects this morning to examine Joseph and Irving Gluck, of the company, who are charged with the sale of stolen bonds. He will apply for a court order directing the Erie Railroad to turn over \$25,000 that Arnstein has on deposit there.

Detective Missed Arnstein.

It became known yesterday that Detective Joseph A. Daly, of the city, missed Arnstein by one hour at the Hotel Whelan in Cleveland on Tuesday night. Daly has not returned to this city. He is believed to have called Arnstein to Toledo, again barely missing him. Last night New York detectives were reported to be watching the home of Charles G. Jones, a partner in the "wireless king," in Atlantic City. G. Jones was at one time associated with Arnstein and has been mentioned in the questioning of Frankie Price, "Nicky's" actress wife.

Richard C. Murphy, Assistant District Attorney, submitted yesterday to Judge Rosalby two affidavits signed by Detective August Mayer relating to the criminal record of "Big Eddie" Purdy, central figure of the group under arrest for bond theft plots. This was done in opposition to Purdy's application for reduction of bail.

TWO DIE ATTENDING TO OTHERS DEAD

Undertaker and Daughter of Coffined Woman Collapse.

Two deaths were reported yesterday of persons engaged in attending the dead. John Barrett, aged 41, an undertaker at 23 East 10th street, was called to the East Ninety-second street to prepare for burial the body of Bernard Reppen, who died early yesterday. On his way up the stairs Mr. Barrett was seized with an attack of heart disease and died.

Mrs. Anna Horton of Newark, who had been in constant attendance upon her mother, Mrs. Jenn Sanderson, during the latter's fatal illness, died yesterday in the mother's home at Boonville, N. J., while making arrangements for the funeral. She had a heart attack, induced by exhaustion while attending the room in which the coffin was placed.

I. W. Wa. Guffy of Syndicalism. SPOKANE, Feb. 27.—Chester Brown and seven other alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World were found guilty by a jury in Superior Court to-day on a charge of criminal syndicalism. David Laury and John Jones, tried with them, were acquitted.

French Restaurants Again on Wartime Basis

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The threatened railroad strike, the breakdown of transport and the shortage of supplies have brought wartime conditions back to Paris. Restrictions on restaurants were decided upon by the Cabinet. Meals must not comprise more than two courses, one being meat and no milk will be served in restaurants after 9 o'clock in the morning. If the situation is unimproved two meatless days a week will be ordered.

At the present only restaurants and hotels open to the public will be affected, but families are asked to observe the regulations in the general interest of the country. The restrictions apply to clubs, boarding houses and hotels. In addition to the two courses, a dinner can have soup or a side dish and also cheese or dessert. Strictest economy in foodstuffs must be practised in order to husband the resources and avoid increased prices.

NEW IRISH BILL ASSAILED BY ALL

Home Rule Measure Doomed Even Though Passed by Parliament.

LEADERS ARE OUTSPOKEN

Lord Robert Cecil Says Balfour Crimes Act Must Be Re-stored in Erin.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 27.—After fighting his way upward in a Le Pere biplane to a height of almost seven miles above the earth to-day, Major R. W. Schroeder dropped unconscious six miles in two minutes when his oxygen supply gave out before his nerve was exhausted. The point from which he flashed toward earth was about 1,400 feet higher than the previous world's altitude record.

Schroeder, chief test pilot at the army flying field here, remained consciousness at a height of only two thousand feet above the earth, and although his eye was frozen shut and his whole body numb from the temperature of 67 degrees below zero, which he had faced, he brought his plane down to the field in a perfect landing. That was all he could do, however, and when mechanics and pilots rushed to the machine they found him sitting silent, motionless, and apparently lifeless in the cockpit among the instruments which told the story of the battle for a new record which he himself could not relate. He was rushed to a local hospital, where it was said that although he was in a serious condition he would live and regain his sight.

To Beat Rohlf's Record. The attempt to-day was one of a series of upward experiments which Major Schroeder had been making here in the hope of beating the record set by Roland Rohlf, Caudron test pilot, of 24,810 feet. The two men had been in friendly rivalry for some months over the altitude record, but it seemed likely when Rohlf established the world's record that it would remain untouched for some time even in the rapidly progressing science of aviation.

Schroeder, however, was not discouraged by the height to which he must ascend, nor did failures and narrow escapes from death hold him back. "I expect to make some remarkable flights this year," he remarked recently after praising Rohlf's record.

Those who saw the finish of the attempt yesterday when his machine came smoking back to earth like a comet headed full on at Dayton, and noted the condition of the man at the end, agreed that he had kept his word. For some hours in the hospital Major Schroeder remained unconscious, but he was not discouraged by the height to which he must ascend, nor did failures and narrow escapes from death hold him back.

Tells Story of Flight. Lying on a cot in the hospital he told his story:

"I was thinking of nothing but I wanted to attain a height of 40,000 feet when suddenly the oxygen stopped flowing. Then all at once it seemed as though a terrible explosion took place within my head. My eyes hurt and I could not open them. I realized I was failing."

"I guess I pulled hard on the stick, for I knew I must straighten out for a glide. The plane seemed to rise easily. I opened my eyes and could see nothing of the ground. I guess I just lay there and waited for death. My eyes were tightly shut and again opened them and managed to see that I was over Wilbur Wright Field, close to the hangars. I could not land the plane."

"I tilted my machine for a climb, intending to make sure of a good altitude and then jump for it with my parachute. But at that instant McCook Field came into view. I guess I just became an automaton and came down all right."

Major Schroeder knew just what kind of a game he was going up against in attempting to penetrate the thin atmosphere of outer space, where winds of from one to two hundred miles rage unchecked at times and the temperature of winter or summer is always that of the Arctic regions and even worse. He was prepared, with his motor equipped with a supercharger, a device which compressed the rarefied air to sea level density for his motor, thus keeping it as powerful as at a great height near the ground. For himself he took along oxygen tanks, for man can as easily live on the thin air of that height as he can live at the bottom of the sea.

Clothing Electrically Heated. His clothes were electrically heated and, although Schroeder is a long, thin young man, he appeared when swathed in his big lined garments about as broad as long. Throughout his flying suit, his mittens, boots and headgear were electric wires, kept well heated by the dynamo of his machine. He kept his machine steadily at the greatest climbing angle, forcing it upward at the least expense of gasoline and time. He devoted himself to this one thing, getting his plane up as fast as he could, and the instruments around him, barographs for altitude, thermometers for temperature and air speed indicators recorded the struggle.

Those who saw him come noted that he dropped in a tail spin, the machine

TWO PARLIAMENTS PROVIDED FOR ERIN

But Bill Keeps Most of Authority With Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The text of the Irish Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday and passed through its first reading by title was made public to-night. By its provisions two Parliaments would be set up, one for the North of Ireland and the other for the South of Ireland, the Northern Parliament to consist of fifty-two members and the Southern of 123 members. The representation in the Imperial Parliament would be twelve for Northern Ireland and thirty for Southern Ireland, necessitating the reapportionment of Ireland, which is provided for in the bill.

The northern area would be composed of the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry.

A Council for Ireland, composed of forty members, half of whom would be selected by each of the Parliaments, also is provided for in the bill. The legislative powers of the council would be those granted it by the two Legislatures, but the framers of the bill hope it will form a nucleus around which would be built one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. Almost unlimited executive, legislative and judicial powers are provided for such a united Parliament, but the powers to be conferred on the separate Parliaments would be curtailed considerably. Responsibility for organizing the united Parliament and the power to create it is left entirely with the two Legislatures. The bill provides

Continued on Second Page.

FRENCH ROADS FACE CRISIS IN STRIKE TO-DAY

Railway Men Issue Order to Tie Up All Lines Throughout Country.

DISMISSALS A CAUSE

Government Orders Into Army All the Men Who Have Gone Out.

DEPUTIES TAKE ACTION

Pass Bill to Commandeer Automobiles, Trucks and Airplanes.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 28.—An order was sent out during the night by the executive committee of the National Federation of Railway Men for a general strike of all rail men on all roads in France, according to information reaching the *Petit Parisien*.

[The last act of the P. L. and M. Co. in discharging 250 strike leaders appears to have precipitated the action by the men.]

The executive committee of the National Federation of Railway Men issued the following statement last night:

"The committee leaves to the Federal Council of the General Labor Federation, which meets in extraordinary session to-morrow, the task of examining the situation and deciding what steps are necessary."

This puts the responsibility for deciding whether the present strike is to be made a countrywide movement up to the council. Premier Millerand earlier in the day conferred with a delegation from the executive committee.

Three of the great French systems were practically tied up yesterday. The men declared they would not yield until the Government promised to take over all the roads. This Premier Millerand refused. An order has been issued calling the strikers up for army service on one time and threatening to mobilize the men who walk out on the other strand. It will be recalled that when Bismarck was Premier he crushed a threatened national railroad strike by this method.

The order for a general strike seems to have been the outcome of nocturnal deliberations of the committee in which the executive committee of the General Labor Federation had a hand as well as delegations from the different Paris unions.

The strike situation this morning is somewhat confused. It is understood that the National Federation of Railway Men, which had confined itself to negotiations with Premier Millerand, decided his arbitration suggestion was impracticable and last night again approached the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Companies in the person of General Manager Margot, who repeated his refusal to reinstate Campanard, whose discharge by the railroad company for absence of duty to attend a union meeting caused the walkout of the railway men.

La Liberte understands the arrest of certain strike leaders is imminent, saying an investigation into the origin of the strike movement barred the existence of a revolutionary organization. Premier Millerand, in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday speaking on a bill introduced by Yves Troquer, Minister of Public Works, authorizing the regulation of strikes, said:

"The bill was adopted by the Chamber and later by the Senate. M. Millerand referred to the strike in England as having been beaten through the cooperation of the public."

"The French public is no less ardent and no less ingenious," he asserted. "No examination, no matter how important, has the right to put itself in opposition to the nation." M. Millerand declared. He said the Government had resorted to mobilization and would resort to mobilization whenever necessary.

DR. ZELLER DIES OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Martyr Contracts Disease From His Patients.

Dr. Moses Zeller, for the last sixteen months house physician in the Lincoln Hospital, the Bronx, died last night in that institution of sleeping sickness, a martyr to his profession. He had been ill for three weeks.

For weeks Dr. Zeller, who was 55 years old and lived at 250 South Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon, had been working almost constantly night and day attending influenza and sleeping sickness patients. There were two of the latter in the hospital, one of whom recovered, the other dying.

Physicians in the hospital said last night they believed Dr. Zeller contracted the disease from his patients. They said he was in a run down condition from hard work, but refused to rest. They added that his condition made him an easy prey to the disease.

LITHUANIAN TROOPS IN MUTINY AT KOVNO

Loyal Forces Crush Revolt Laid to Bolshevism.

WARSAW, Feb. 26 (delayed).—Lithuanian troops mutinied in Kovno February 21, according to the Polish Government news agency, blasting the Parliament building for twenty-four hours to enforce their demands for back pay. The railway station and other parts of the city were subjected to artillery fire day and night.

The besiegers meanwhile continually fired upon the Parliament and other Government buildings with rifles and machine guns. Loyal troops finally suppressed the mutiny.

Report attributes the mutiny to Bolshevism. It is said the Lithuanian soldiers are now in a favorable mood toward reaching an understanding with Poland for resistance to Bolshevism.

WILSON RECEIVES ADRIATIC REPLY; INVITED TO JOIN IN NEW PROPOSAL; SENATORS WARN OF MORE DANGER

WILSON TO SIGN R. R. BILL TO-DAY

U. S. Control to End in Few Hours With Return of Roads to Owners.

NO FLAW, SAYS PALMER

Attorney-General Passes on Constitutionality of the Measure.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Wilson is expected to affix his signature to the railroad bill to-morrow afternoon, thus making it a law. He will take advantage, it is believed, of putting it into operation before the railroads go back from Government control to their private owners, which will be at one minute after 12 o'clock Monday morning, March 1.

Mr. Wilson received an opinion to-day from Attorney-General Palmer to the effect that there is no constitutional objection to the measure. Mr. Palmer had been asked to examine it upon that score. With the opinion Mr. Palmer returned to the President the engrossed copy of the bill.

Mr. Wilson immediately referred it to Director-General Hines for his review. Mr. Hines has made a report to the White House on the measure, in which he is understood to have urged the President to sign.

In view of the opposition of the railroad brotherhoods to the bill, voted in a series of memorials delivered to the White House, it is not unlikely that the affixing of the signature will be accompanied by a statement by Mr. Wilson as to his reasons for signing.

This statement, it is understood, will reply to the chief objection of the railroad workers, that they would find themselves forced to make demands for increased pay to approximately two hundred different railroads, and then be compelled to wait before their representations were taken up by the Federal Wage Board.

Meanwhile, the United States Railroad Administration is winding up its work for the transfer. Approximately two months yet will be required before this is finally done, that is, all records turned over to the private operators.

ROPER TO RESIGN AS TAX BUREAU HEAD

Commissioner to Resume His Political Activities.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Daniel C. Roper, who as Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed the collection of the union tax during the war, has decided to resign. Formal announcement of his resignation and its acceptance by President Wilson is expected from the White House within a few days.

Mr. Roper has been Commissioner of Internal Revenue since September 26, 1917, and because the collection of the war tax was, in addition to the enormous task of collecting the income tax, has been one of the most important in the Government. Under his direction more than \$6,000,000,000 in taxes were collected during each of the years 1918 and 1919. The amounts were the largest ever collected by a Government, and the task was made tremendous by the complications of the income and excess profits taxes.

Mr. Roper always has taken an active part in Democratic politics, being chairman of the organization bureau of the Woodrow Wilson campaign, 1916, and it is rumored that he will manage the campaign this year for one of the Democratic candidates.

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LID MADE TIGHTER ON DANISH IMPORTS

Luxuries From U. S. to Be Heavily Curtailed.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26 (delayed).—The Danish Financial Council at a meeting to-day decided to demand from the Government sole control of all imports. Cooperation of the bankers with the council already has resulted in virtual prohibition of Danish purchases in the United States and Mexico.

The Government organ *Politiken* to-day to console the importers of American semi-luxury articles, saying that the importation of these goods will not altogether be stopped, although it will be heavily curtailed.

PREMIERS TO ASK ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA TO END DISPUTE

If Effort at Voluntary Agreement Fails, the Entente Would Enforce Pact of London.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The reply formulated by Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand to President Wilson's latest communication on the Adriatic question and cabled to Washington yesterday repeats the assurance that they "never had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the United States Government."

The reply states that the absence of an American representative had proved in practice an almost insurmountable obstacle to the success of the negotiations.

The Premiers point out as a fact of the greatest importance that President Wilson expresses a willingness to accept any settlement "mutually agreeable to Italy and Jugoslavia regarding their common frontier in the Fiume region, provided such agreement is not made on the basis of compensation elsewhere at the expense of nationals of a third Power."

This, the Premiers agree, would be an ideal way of settling the question, and they express willingness to do their utmost to reach a settlement by this road. In order to facilitate this process they are ready to withdraw their proposals of December 9 and January 20, because they believe if the parties principally concerned believe the allied and associated Powers are committed to supporting them in any particular solution it will be more difficult to secure a voluntary agreement.

The Premiers therefore cordially invite the President to join them in a formal proposal to the Italian and Jugoslav Governments to negotiate an agreement on the basis of withdrawal of all previous proposals.

If, however, this attempt should prove unsuccessful the French and British Premiers agree that the United States, Great Britain and France should once more consider the question in common, with the view of arriving at concrete proposals.

The Premiers express appreciation of and agreement with President Wilson's views with regard to the future of the Albanian people, and say they are willing to urge upon the governments interested that they should bring their desires into line with the American viewpoint.

With regard to the Treaty of London the Premiers state that its "secret character" was due to military exigencies preventing its publication during the war.

The Premiers declare they cannot disguise that should no voluntary settlement of the Adriatic problem be attained the Treaty of London would become the only valid alternative as far as they are concerned.

Italy has cooperated loyally, they say, in trying to find a substitute for the pact and the Allies hope they will succeed in finding such a substitute.

LADY ASTOR HAS MEN OUTWITTED

Woman at 18 Wiser Than They Are at 25, She Tells Commons.

FINDS CLOWN IN HOUSE

Argues Cleverly for Bill Extending Suffrage to Females Under 30.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lady Astor, having her wit and sense of humor to-day with the best in the House of Commons and she was not the loser. Neither was there reference to osculation, for there was no member to-day, as did Sir Robert Rees when she made her maiden speech, who offered to "kiss the hand of his fair opponent."

The debate was on the Labor party's bill which would enable women to vote at the age of 21, the same as men, instead of withholding that right until they are 30. This would add 5,000,000 women immediately to the electorate.

The bill passed second reading unanimously. Lady Astor, speaking for the women, bravely plugged along through humorous interruptions of her well seasoned arguments, to the effect that a woman at 18 was wiser than a man at 25. Then finally turning toward her tormentors she delivered this knockout: "Some one said that the Plymouth bye-election was a circus, but it is apparent that it was not the victory of a certain lady there that brought a clown into the House of Commons. People who do not want women in public life are behind the times," she continued. "There are certain reforms women want and they are going to get them."

She added it was not for the sake of the women that she wanted the bill, but for the sake of the country. "Everyone knows a woman of eighteen is far older and wiser in many ways than a man of twenty-five," she said.

Christopher Addison asserted the adoption of the bill would make a total of women voters over thirteen million, or a half million more women voters than men voters.

UP-STATE CRIPPLED AGAIN BY BLIZZARD

Trolleys Stop and Railroads Blocked.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 27.—Central and northern New York are again storm-bound to-night as the result of a blizzard which raged continuously for the last twenty-four hours. Steam and electric railroads, which had succeeded in moving traffic only a few days ago after being tied up for about a week, were again paralyzed. Country roads were rendered impassable and serious hardship was suffered in many places by the inability of grocers and milkmen to make deliveries.

Three interurban lines operating near this city were tied up. Passenger and freight traffic on the main lines of the steam railroads was running many hours behind schedule, while the branch roads were almost blocked. The Chenango branch on the West Shore roads was completely tied up. These blockades necessitated the annulling of several milk trains.

Prompt Response by Premiers Sent Directly to White House.

ONE IS CONCILIATORY

Said to Open Way for Resumption of American Participation.

AN ENVOY MAY BE SENT

Further Objections to Article X. Obligations Revealed by Text of Notes.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Anglo-French reply to the latest note of President Wilson on the Adriatic problem was received in Washington to-day, practically within twenty-four hours of the receipt of its precursor by the two Entente Premiers. Its purport was not divulged at the State Department, and, in diplomatic courtesy, it will not be made public until word has been received from London or Paris as to the intentions of Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand. The new note was delivered to President Wilson immediately.

The promptness of the response is taken to indicate that the Premiers were prepared to find in the last Wilson note a direct and substantial reiteration of the principles and intentions laid down in the note of February 10, in which the President made it perfectly clear that where agreements as between European nations with regard to the political and geographical distribution of territory were involved the approval of the United States would continue to be withheld if, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, the adjustment did not conform to the principle of international equity and justice or invaded the right of self-determination.

Further Negotiations Likely. It is regarded as highly unlikely that the end of the negotiations over the Adriatic controversy has been reached either as concerns the whole question of American participation. The impression prevails that the note from the Europeans received to-day will leave the way open for a resumption of the negotiations with America an active participant, and it may contain the suggestion that the American plenipotentiary shall be sent at once to cooperate with Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand.

The publication to-day of the correspondence between the American Government and the French and British Premiers received grave attention at the hands of the Senators who have to deal with the pending treaty. It furnished the text for numerous condemnations of Article X, and its embarrassing obligations, for which the Adriatic dispute furnished, in the opinion of Senators, the concrete example.

Criticism of the situation was not confined by party lines, but the Republicans were perfectly willing to give wide publicity to their views, while the Democrats were more than ordinarily reticent about talking for publication. Adverse criticism of the attitude assumed by the President was lacking. In the Adriatic dispute there is no marked disposition to take sides in the Senate, particularly among those Senators whose conservative opinion has a recognized value, but on the introduction of America into this or any other similar European squabble the condemnation practically was universal.

More Notes to Be Published. With respect to the Allies' reply to America's latest pronouncement it was said at the State Department that the permission of the British Government for immediate publication here was being sought. The British Government has arranged to make public all the Adriatic correspondence on Monday. The budget of diplomatic papers will be increased beyond the scope of the volume handed out at the State Department last night, so it will include several bilateral communications between the French and British Premiers and the Italian and Jugoslav Governments, some of which are in the possession of the State Department and others not yet transmitted to Washington.

A memorandum to the Italian Government dated January 6 and a note bearing date of January 10 to the same nations and a note from the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government of January 28 are in the British publication and will be published here Monday as in London.

The diplomatic correspondence on the Adriatic settlement was studied widely to-day by a small group of Senators, either reserving it for attention later. On the whole, it was accepted as the most conclusive proof yet afforded that the United States must choose in its action on the peace treaty whether it will keep out of Europe or become a full partner in the affairs of the Old World with all that it may involve.

"If I were at liberty to say what I really think," was the favorite formula with which Democrats prefaced their remarks. Then they talked about the

CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun and NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES

9 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway.

8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).

SUNDAY ISSUES

5 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 230 Broadway.

6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices (Locations listed on Editorial Page).